

Occupational Compensation Survey

Technical Note

The Occupational Compensation Survey program provides information on the average hourly and weekly earnings for selected occupations for approximately 100 metropolitan areas and 70 nonmetropolitan counties. In addition, the survey provides selected employee benefits data for some areas. The survey covers establishments with 50 workers or more in goods producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); service producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services), including health services; and State and local governments. Private households, agriculture, the Federal Government, and the self-employed were excluded from the survey. Surveys are conducted throughout the year on a sample basis. The sample for each area is selected based on industry and size. Data collected from the sample of establishments were appropriately weighted to represent all establishments within the survey.

The occupations covered by the survey are common to a variety of public and private industries. Occupations are classified using a uniform set of job descriptions, designed to take into account inter-establishment variation in duties within the same job. Definitions of job titles and levels can be obtained by calling the number shown below, or through the World Wide Web at: <http://stats.bls.gov/ocsjobde.htm>

The survey provides data on full-time workers by straight-time earnings for selected professional, administrative, technical, protective service, clerical, maintenance, toolroom,

material movement, and custodial jobs. Weekly hours refer to the standard workweek for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries.

For some occupations, pay data may not be available at the industry or all-industry (overall) level because either the data do not provide statistically reliable results, or the data may identify individual establishments. All-industry estimates combine data from each industry, even though pay data may not appear separately for each industry division.

Data collected for metropolitan areas use the most recent definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) established by the Office of Management and Budget. An MSA is defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. If an area has a population greater than 1 million and meets certain other requirements specified in the Metropolitan Area standards published in the *Federal Register*, it is termed a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).

Additional information

For further information, contact the Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212-0001. Telephone: (202) 606-6220. E-mail: ocltinfo@bls.gov World Wide Web access: <http://stats.bls.gov>

Tables C-1 and C-2

Five entirely new jobs have been added to the Occupational Compensation Survey Program. These include Scientists (a summary of the subdivided Computer/Engineering Scientists and Physical/Biological Scientists), Directors of Personnel, General Maintenance Workers Level 2, Skilled Multi-Craft Maintenance Workers, and Material Movement and Storage Workers Level 3. Tables C-1 and C-2 present data for these new jobs in 21 selected areas which were surveyed during 1996. The table layout is similar to that in part III of the *Occupational Compensation Survey, National Summary 1995*, Bulletin 2487, published in May 1997.

Table C-1. Average weekly pay¹ in all industries, selected areas, for professional and administrative jobs, by level, 1996

State, area, and reference month	Professional								
	Scientists								
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alabama									
Huntsville (March)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska									
State of Alaska (July)	\$1,181	--	\$989	\$1,178	\$1,388	\$1,829	--	--	--
California									
Sacramento-Yolo (March)	1,006	\$664	679	925	1,049	1,250	--	--	--
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose (March)	1,291	--	831	1,021	1,268	1,543	\$1,837	\$2,107	--
Colorado									
Denver-Boulder-Greeley (January)	1,123	--	808	931	1,120	1,350	1,551	--	--
Connecticut									
Hartford (March)	1,002	--	740	--	1,176	1,355	--	--	--
Florida									
Miami-Fort Lauderdale (November)	834	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orlando (April)	771	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii									
State of Hawaii (August)	824	--	660	712	827	1,211	--	--	--
Illinois									
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha (June)	2,098	1,260	1,588	2,036	2,400	2,814	3,404	--	--
Massachusetts									
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence (June) ..	1,085	629	752	905	1,157	1,441	1,747	2,016	--
Missouri									
St. Louis (March)	--	--	779	953	1,127	1,340	1,556	--	--
Nebraska									
Omaha (April)	--	--	763	--	1,045	--	--	--	--
Ohio									
Columbus (January)	1,960	1,322	1,596	1,800	2,190	2,528	--	--	--
Oregon									
Portland-Salem (July)	--	--	788	887	1,127	1,420	--	--	--
Pennsylvania									
Reading (January)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (March)	915	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerto Rico									
San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo (October) ..	--	535	614	758	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee									
Nashville (May)	795	503	614	769	--	--	--	--	--
Texas									
Dallas-Fort Worth (March)	832	511	647	762	1,022	1,402	--	--	--
Washington									
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton (November)	1,036	647	800	1,016	1,252	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1. Average weekly pay¹ in all industries, selected areas, for new professional and administrative jobs, by level, 1996—Continued

State, area, and reference month	Professional								
	Scientists, Computer/Engineering								
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alabama									
Huntsville (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska									
State of Alaska (July)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California									
Sacramento-Yolo (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose (March)	\$1,381	-	-	\$1,031	-	\$1,545	-	\$2,158	-
Colorado									
Denver-Boulder-Greeley (January)	1,193	-	-	970	\$1,147	-	-	-	-
Connecticut									
Hartford (March)	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida									
Miami-Fort Lauderdale (November)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orlando (April)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii									
State of Hawaii (August)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois									
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha (June)	2,098	\$1,332	\$1,610	2,056	2,354	-	\$3,282	-	-
Massachusetts									
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence (June) ..	-	-	763	912	1,180	1,471	-	-	-
Missouri									
St. Louis (March)	999	-	699	927	1,114	1,243	-	-	-
Nebraska									
Omaha (April)	-	-	-	-	1,045	-	-	-	-
Ohio									
Columbus (January)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon									
Portland-Salem (July)	1,120	-	859	1,009	1,213	1,421	-	-	-
Pennsylvania									
Reading (January)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico									
San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo (October) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee									
Nashville (May)	807	-	637	827	-	-	-	-	-
Texas									
Dallas-Fort Worth (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington									
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton (November)	1,119	-	871	-	1,285	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1. Average weekly pay¹ in all industries, selected areas, for new professional and administrative jobs, by level, 1996—Continued

State, area, and reference month	Professional								
	Scientists, Physical/Biological								
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alabama									
Huntsville (March)	\$952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska									
State of Alaska (July)	1,178	—	\$981	\$1,178	\$1,382	\$1,829	—	—	—
California									
Sacramento-Yolo (March)	1,006	\$647	656	921	1,049	—	—	—	—
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose (March)	1,044	—	765	988	1,206	1,461	—	—	—
Colorado									
Denver-Boulder-Greeley (January)	1,057	—	762	901	1,093	1,328	\$1,557	—	—
Connecticut									
Hartford (March)	—	—	—	877	1,206	—	—	—	—
Florida									
Miami-Fort Lauderdale (November)	738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orlando (April)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii									
State of Hawaii (August)	729	—	660	683	793	—	—	—	—
Illinois									
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha (June)	—	—	1,528	1,980	2,502	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts									
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence (June) ...	1,031	—	715	861	1,080	—	—	—	—
Missouri									
St. Louis (March)	—	—	810	968	1,136	1,373	1,560	—	—
Nebraska									
Omaha (April)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio									
Columbus (January)	2,036	1,362	1,704	1,932	2,304	—	—	—	—
Oregon									
Portland-Salem (July)	790	—	722	815	986	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania									
Reading (January)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (March)	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico									
San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo (October) ..	—	531	—	744	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee									
Nashville (May)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas									
Dallas-Fort Worth (March)	832	511	647	762	1,026	1,420	—	—	—
Washington									
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton (November)	932	594	711	893	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1. Average weekly pay¹ in all industries, selected areas, for new professional and administrative jobs, by level, 1996—Continued

State, area, and reference month	Administrative					
	Director of Personnel					
	All	1	2	3	4	5
Alabama						
Huntsville (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska						
State of Alaska (July)	-	-	-	-	-	-
California						
Sacramento-Yolo (March)	\$1,397	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose (March)	1,784	-	\$1,461	\$1,833	-	-
Colorado						
Denver-Boulder-Greeley (January)	1,417	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut						
Hartford (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida						
Miami-Fort Lauderdale (November)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orlando (April)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii						
State of Hawaii (August)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois						
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha (June)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts						
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence (June) ...	1,399	-	1,286	-	-	-
Missouri						
St. Louis (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska						
Omaha (April)	1,190	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio						
Columbus (January)	2,870	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon						
Portland-Salem (July)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania						
Reading (January)	1,320	-	1,317	-	-	-
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (March)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico						
San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo (October) ..	1,319	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee						
Nashville (May)	1,006	-	-	-	-	-
Texas						
Dallas-Fort Worth (March)	-	\$1,014	-	1,813	-	-
Washington						
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton (November)	1,512	-	1,398	-	-	-

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay

increases, but not bonuses, under cost-of-living clauses, and incentive payments, however, are included.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Areas and occupations do not appear on this table if they had no publishable data.

Table C-2. Average hourly pay¹ in all industries, selected areas, for new blue-collar jobs, 1996

State, area, and reference month	General maintenance workers (level 2)	Skilled multi-craft maintenance workers	Material movement and storage workers (level 3)
Alabama			
Huntsville (March)	\$10.66	—	—
Alaska			
State of Alaska (July)	20.17	\$23.07	—
California			
Sacramento-Yolo (March)	15.43	19.96	—
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose (March)	15.58	23.10	\$14.13
Colorado			
Denver-Boulder-Greeley (January)	13.90	16.73	12.50
Connecticut			
Hartford (March)	13.90	17.61	—
Florida			
Miami-Fort Lauderdale (November)	13.20	14.71	—
Orlando (April)	11.55	—	—
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton (February)	12.05	—	—
Hawaii			
State of Hawaii (August)	14.89	17.34	—
Illinois			
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha (June)	31.12	39.26	32.02
Massachusetts			
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence (June) ..	14.62	18.47	—
Missouri			
St. Louis (March)	13.91	18.67	12.80
Nebraska			
Omaha (April)	12.37	20.10	—
Ohio			
Columbus (January)	27.24	38.08	—
Oregon			
Portland-Salem (July)	14.37	—	—
Pennsylvania			
Reading (January)	12.54	—	—
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (March)	12.29	13.98	—
Puerto Rico			
San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo (October) ..	10.56	12.62	—
Tennessee			
Nashville (May)	12.39	15.53	—
Texas			
Dallas-Fort Worth (March)	12.65	15.51	14.68
Washington			
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton (November)	15.75	18.88	—

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases, but not bonuses, under

cost-of-living clauses, and incentive payments, however, are included.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Areas and occupations do not appear on this table if they had no publishable data.